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Labor Market Digest, May 2003

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment declined from 4.6 percent in February to 4.5 percent in March page 4

Nonfarm employment was essentially unchanged over the year page 6

*A publication of
the*

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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of Labor provides equal
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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

March Data

May 2003

Maine Occupational Employment Outlook to 2010

The February edition of the Labor Market Digest highlighted statewide industrial employment projections to 2010. This article features occupational employment projections which are based on the forecast of industry jobs and changes in the way work is done.

Workers in various occupations provide the skills needed in different industries. Nurses are needed in hospitals; paper machine operators are needed in paper mills. Consequently, the demand for the occupation in a particular industry rises or falls with the fortunes of that industry.

Changes in technology and work practices also affect how industries use workers. For example, the share of jobs in banks held by tellers has declined in the last decade as ATM machines and computer banking have become available to customers.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of jobs in Maine is projected to increase by nearly 56,300. Faster-than-average growth is expected in computer and mathematical; community and social service; protective service; personal care; and healthcare-related occupations. Legal; food preparation and serving; administrative support; construction; installation, maintenance, and repair; and transportation and material

moving occupations are expected to experience slower-than-average growth. The number of production and farming, fishing, and forestry jobs are projected to decline.

Jobs will be available for individuals from every educational and training background. The number of jobs in occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher is expected to increase by 14 percent between 2000 and 2010, while jobs requiring less education or training are expected to increase by seven percent. As a result of this growth, the share of jobs requiring an associate's degree or more is projected to rise from 23.1 to 24.3 percent of all jobs.

The majority of the absolute growth, however, is projected to be in occupations requiring less than an associate degree. Jobs requiring less education than an associate's degree are expected to rise by about 34,300, while jobs requiring an associate's degree or higher are projected to increase by nearly 22,000.

For more information concerning Maine occupational employment projections, please contact Wendy Nelson at 207-287-2271.

Education/Training Requirement	Average Annual Employment		Change in Employment	
	2000	2010	Net	Percent
Total	669,255	725,516	56,261	8.4%
First Professional degree	8,628	9,818	1,190	13.8
Doctoral degree	3,899	4,722	823	21.1
Master's degree	10,469	13,035	2,566	24.5
Bachelor's degree plus work experience	31,831	35,400	3,569	11.2
Bachelor's degree	74,254	82,384	8,130	10.9
Associate's degree	25,618	31,297	5,679	22.2
Post-Secondary vocational training	27,371	30,244	2,873	10.5
Work experience in a related occupation	50,700	53,954	3,254	6.4
Long-term on-the-job training	63,938	65,475	1,537	2.4
Moderate-term on-the-job training	131,913	135,585	3,672	2.8
Short-term on-the-job training	240,634	263,602	22,968	9.5

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	48,370	48,000	46,500	46,010	45,530	44,220	2,360	2,470	2,290	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%
Bangor MSA	54,300	53,700	54,000	52,400	51,700	52,200	1,900	2,000	1,800	3.4	3.6	3.3
Bath-Brunswick	34,690	34,640	34,360	33,220	33,140	32,890	1,470	1,500	1,480	4.2	4.3	4.3
Belfast	17,710	18,230	17,260	16,670	17,150	16,270	1,040	1,080	990	5.9	5.9	5.8
Biddeford	41,180	40,580	40,130	39,430	38,810	38,540	1,740	1,770	1,600	4.2	4.4	4.0
Boothbay Harbor	8,630	8,550	8,350	8,270	8,160	8,010	360	390	330	4.1	4.5	4.0
Bucksport	5,000	5,030	4,910	4,730	4,730	4,640	270	300	270	5.3	6.0	5.5
Calais	5,040	5,020	4,830	4,390	4,330	4,300	640	690	530	12.8	13.7	10.9
Dexter-Pittsfield	11,650	11,620	11,660	10,310	10,250	10,010	1,330	1,370	1,650	11.5	11.8	14.2
Dover-Foxcroft	7,130	7,100	6,990	6,520	6,480	6,420	610	620	570	8.5	8.8	8.2
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	19,470	19,240	18,810	17,770	17,460	17,280	1,690	1,780	1,520	8.7	9.2	8.1
Farmington	17,890	17,830	17,580	16,820	16,770	16,620	1,070	1,060	950	6.0	6.0	5.4
Fort Kent	3,710	4,100	3,990	3,480	3,870	3,760	230	240	230	6.2	5.8	5.8
Greenville	1,090	1,100	980	1,000	1,020	910	80	80	80	7.7	7.4	7.6
Houlton	6,330	6,400	6,050	6,010	6,040	5,820	330	360	240	5.1	5.6	3.9
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,110	4,160	3,770	3,620	3,650	3,360	490	500	410	11.8	12.1	10.9
Kittery-York ⁵	21,410	21,690	21,120	20,680	20,690	20,320	730	1,000	810	3.4	4.6	3.8
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	54,300	54,600	54,700	51,600	51,900	52,200	2,600	2,700	2,500	4.8	4.9	4.6
Lincoln-Howland	6,010	5,950	5,950	5,480	5,430	5,530	530	520	420	8.8	8.7	7.1
Machias-Eastport	6,610	6,650	6,370	5,890	5,900	5,670	730	750	710	11.0	11.3	11.1
Madawaska	3,700	3,770	3,600	3,550	3,630	3,450	150	140	140	4.0	3.8	4.0
Millinocket-East Millinocket	4,920	4,880	4,930	3,430	3,440	4,520	1,490	1,440	400	30.3	29.5	8.1
Norway-Paris	11,700	11,770	11,630	10,890	10,940	10,740	820	840	900	7.0	7.1	7.7
Outer Bangor	9,940	9,880	9,500	9,400	9,290	8,910	540	600	590	5.5	6.0	6.2
Patten-Island Falls	1,880	1,900	1,760	1,690	1,680	1,650	190	220	120	10.1	11.4	6.6
Portland MSA	139,500	138,400	139,400	135,500	134,400	135,300	4,000	4,000	4,100	2.9	2.9	2.9
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,460	20,680	20,150	19,410	19,560	19,050	1,050	1,120	1,090	5.1	5.4	5.4
Rockland	24,340	24,320	23,020	23,150	23,110	22,170	1,200	1,210	850	4.9	5.0	3.7
Rumford	10,760	10,920	10,600	10,120	10,250	9,900	640	670	690	6.0	6.1	6.5
Sanford	23,440	23,320	23,500	21,540	21,270	21,540	1,900	2,050	1,960	8.1	8.8	8.3
Sebago Lakes Region	13,670	13,530	13,090	13,010	12,810	12,440	660	720	650	4.8	5.3	5.0
Skowhegan	15,940	15,810	15,840	14,510	14,380	14,380	1,430	1,430	1,460	9.0	9.0	9.2
Stonington	5,660	5,670	5,380	5,400	5,400	5,130	260	270	260	4.6	4.7	4.8
Van Buren	1,410	1,400	1,420	1,320	1,310	1,310	90	100	110	6.4	6.8	7.7
Waterville	25,370	25,350	24,700	23,660	23,580	23,250	1,720	1,770	1,450	6.8	7.0	5.9
MAINE	687,300	685,800	676,800	651,000	648,100	642,700	36,300	37,700	34,100	5.3	5.5	5.0
UNITED STATES (000)	145,801	145,693	144,334	136,783	136,433	135,558	9,018	9,260	8,776	6.2	6.4	6.1

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current month estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. MSA stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

⁵ Kittery-York is the five-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Rochester PMSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	60,880	61,180	61,170	57,790	58,030	58,260	3,090	3,150	2,910	5.1	5.1	4.8
Aroostook	36,990	37,760	36,600	34,980	35,620	34,650	2,010	2,140	1,950	5.4	5.7	5.3
Cumberland	146,250	145,140	145,810	141,920	140,770	141,350	4,320	4,370	4,470	3.0	3.0	3.1
Franklin	15,010	14,950	14,790	14,210	14,170	14,040	790	780	740	5.3	5.2	5.0
Hancock	27,560	27,370	26,590	25,520	25,240	24,730	2,030	2,140	1,860	7.4	7.8	7.0
Kennebec	62,950	62,560	60,720	59,650	59,160	57,720	3,310	3,410	3,000	5.3	5.4	4.9
Knox	21,310	21,290	20,140	20,240	20,210	19,390	1,060	1,080	760	5.0	5.1	3.8
Lincoln	17,560	17,450	16,940	16,730	16,590	16,220	830	860	720	4.7	4.9	4.2
Oxford	27,050	27,260	26,640	25,370	25,470	24,790	1,680	1,790	1,850	6.2	6.6	6.9
Penobscot	81,450	80,700	80,630	76,360	75,500	76,490	5,100	5,210	4,140	6.3	6.4	5.1
Piscataquis	8,330	8,310	8,080	7,620	7,600	7,420	710	720	660	8.5	8.6	8.2
Sagadahoc	16,190	16,200	16,040	15,540	15,500	15,380	660	700	660	4.1	4.3	4.1
Somerset	25,060	24,920	24,710	22,640	22,480	22,320	2,420	2,440	2,390	9.6	9.8	9.7
Waldo	23,590	24,060	23,020	22,140	22,550	21,660	1,450	1,520	1,360	6.2	6.3	5.9
Washington	16,160	16,240	15,390	14,280	14,250	13,690	1,880	1,990	1,700	11.7	12.3	11.0
York	100,950	100,380	99,590	95,980	94,980	94,640	4,970	5,400	4,950	4.9	5.4	5.0
MAINE	687,300	685,800	676,800	651,000	648,100	642,700	36,300	37,700	34,100	5.3	5.5	5.0
UNITED STATES (000)	145,801	145,693	144,334	136,783	136,433	135,558	9,018	9,260	8,776	6.2	6.4	6.1

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine

Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

National discount retailer **Family Dollar** is opening a new store in Rockland at the location formerly operated by **Bob's Discount**, which in turn is moving and opening a new store in Belfast. ♦Stuart and Marianne Smith have purchased the Van Baalen and Nautica buildings in Rockland and plan to convert them into a restaurant, hotel, and multiple retail complex. ♦In Augusta and Waterville, **Central Maine Newspapers** is laying off 20 workers. ♦**Moose River Lumber** in Jackman, citing weak lumber demand, is laying off 20 workers.

Western Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

At least 25 new credit collection jobs will be coming to the town of Oxford in June. **CCS Companies** signed a 10-year lease for the current ICT Group telemarketing space in the back of the Schiavi building on Route #26. The new jobs are expected to pay \$9 to \$10 per hour with benefits. CCS expects to eventually employ up to 100 employees. ♦A new \$31 million hangar will be built at the **Brunswick Naval Air Station**. About 700 construction workers will be needed to build this massive structure. The Naval Air Station employs nearly 5,000 military and civilian personnel and has a payroll of \$115 million.

North/East Maine

Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Galt Block Warehouse Co. in Bangor reduced the number of employees from 72 to around 50 due to less work as a result of the Georgia-Pacific layoffs in April at their Old Town facility. ♦**General Electric Power Systems** in Bangor secured a contract to build 14 steam turbines for China, saving about 25 jobs that were going to be permanently cut. ♦**Frasier Papers Inc.** has proposed early retirements to as many as 90 people in the Madawaska mill, which could reduce the number of people losing their jobs because of a planned job cut of 190.

Southern Maine

Merrill Huhtala (207) 822-0216

Atlantic Precision Products in Sanford has reopened as **Precision Manufacturing Solutions** following its recent shutdown and layoff of 72 workers. The new company was acquired by its original owner, Robert Martin. ♦**SAPPI Paper** announced 30 layoffs in Westbrook as a cost-saving measure. ♦The **University of New England** announced a graduate-level Certificate in Public Health program to meet the educational needs of Maine public health professionals. ♦**L.L.Bean** is purchasing 33 acres on Coskery Point for its kayak Outdoor Discovery School. The company is considering the purchase of Eddie Bauer, Inc.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2003			2002									
	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar
Civilian Labor Force	695.6	700.0	697.9	687.7	687.2	687.1	686.0	686.6	687.3	686.5	685.4	685.6	685.0
Employed	664.3	668.1	666.2	654.8	655.2	656.2	655.5	656.4	657.2	656.7	656.4	656.3	655.9
Unemployed	31.4	31.9	31.7	32.9	32.1	31.0	30.5	30.2	30.1	29.8	29.1	29.3	29.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2003			2002									
	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	604.7	603.6	605.4	604.2	603.8	605.9	606.3	607.8	608.1	606.4	606.4	606.0	605.4
Construction	28.7	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.5	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.0
Manufacturing	64.5	64.6	65.1	67.2	68.0	67.3	67.3	67.1	68.1	67.6	68.2	68.7	68.9
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	121.9	122.7	123.5	124.9	125.4	125.5	125.4	125.1	124.6	123.9	124.2	124.2	123.9
Professional and Business Services	50.7	50.9	51.3	50.9	51.6	51.2	51.4	51.8	51.9	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.4
Educational and Health Services	106.8	106.4	106.3	105.6	105.4	104.6	104.6	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.1	104.9	104.2
Leisure and Hospitality Services	58.0	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.3	57.5	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	57.0
Government	103.5	103.5	103.2	103.1	102.5	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.7	103.5	103.4	102.5	102.6

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. ²The nonfarm wage and salary estimate is seasonally adjusted independently. Not all supersectors are seasonally adjusted. Natural resources, information, financial activities, and other services are not suitable for seasonal adjustment because they have very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 4.5 Percent in March

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the seasonally-adjusted March unemployment rate for Maine was 4.5 percent, down from 4.6 percent in February and up from 4.3 percent a year ago. The Maine unemployment rate was well below the national March rate of 5.8 percent.

Coincident with the slight drop in the unemployment rate between February and March, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,100 to 604,700. Job gains were recorded in educational and health services and leisure and hospitality services.

Between March 2002 and March 2003, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs fell by 700. The manufacturing sector recorded the largest job loss, with declines in paper, wood products, and computer and electronic products. Partially offsetting these job losses, gains were recorded in educational and health services, leisure and hospitality services, government, and other services.

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for March include Vermont, 4.1 percent; New Hampshire, 4.1 percent; Rhode Island, 5.3 percent; and Massachusetts, 5.7 percent. The adjusted national rate for March was 5.8

percent, unchanged from February and up from 5.7 percent in March 2002.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for March was 5.3 percent, down from 5.5 percent in February and up from 5.0 percent for March 2002. The unadjusted national rate was 6.2 percent for March, down from 6.4 percent for February and up from 6.1 percent for March 2002. Not-seasonally-adjusted March unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.0 percent in Cumberland County to 11.7 percent in Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 2,900 between February and March to 589,000. Job gains in leisure and hospitality industries, local government, educational and health services, professional and business services, and construction accounted for most of the increase.

Between March 2002 and March 2003, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs were largely unchanged. Health care and social services jobs increased by 2,100 and government rose by 1,200. Manufacturing jobs dropped by 3,600, with losses in paper, wood products, computer and electronic products, and transportation equipment.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data

	Mar 2003	Feb 2003	Mar 2002
Average Duration	17.4	17.2	15.2
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$227.15	\$227.02	\$220.55
Exhaustees	1,288	892	1,117

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

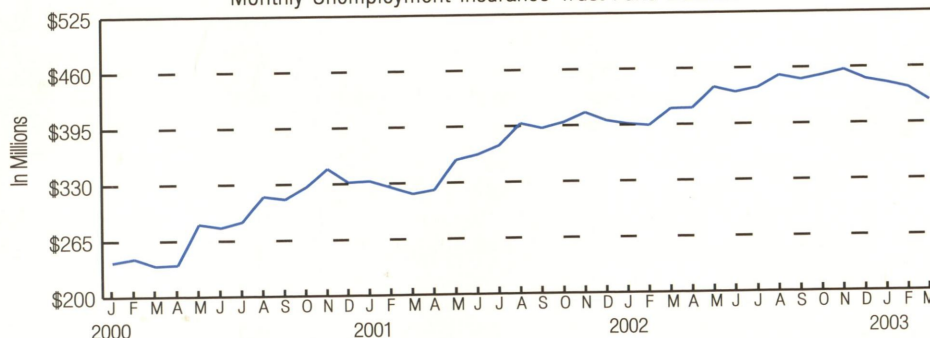
Week	4/26	4/19	4/12	4/5	3/29	3/22	3/15
2003	1,176	1,329	1,456	1,832	1,515	1,282	1,404
Week	4/27	4/20	4/13	4/6	3/30	3/23	3/16
2002	1,755	1,502	1,416	1,991	1,921	1,388	1,613

Continued Claims Less Partial*

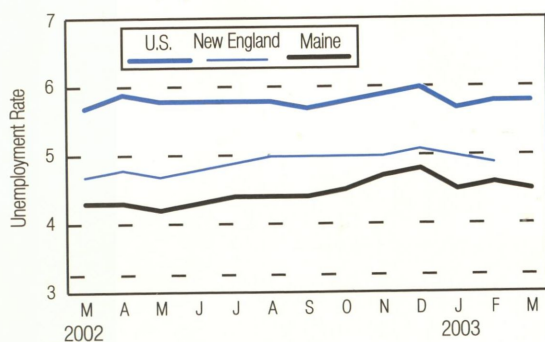
Feb 2003	Jan 2003	Feb 2002
15,552	15,831	14,184

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

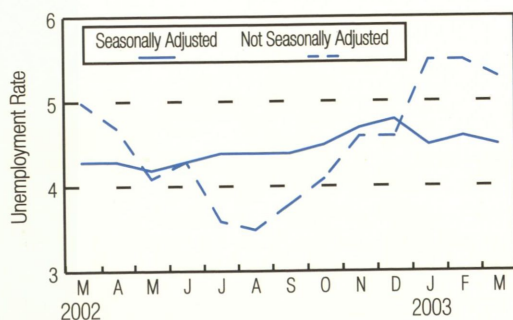
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine

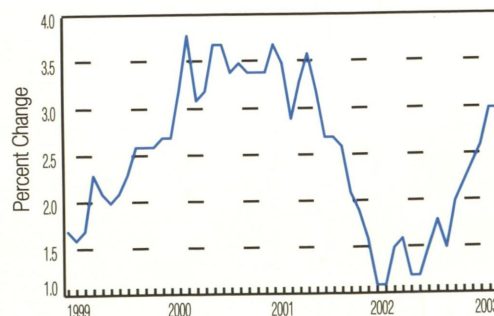


U.S. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Dec 02
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	184.2	183.1	178.8	180.9

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.6%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+3.0%
Percent change from Last December	+1.8%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	589.0	586.1	588.9	151.2	151.1	151.5	45.2	45.2	45.5
Total Private	481.6	479.4	482.7	130.2	130.3	131.4	39.6	39.6	40.0
Goods Producing	92.7	92.5	96.3	18.6	18.6	18.4	8.2	8.2	8.6
Natural Resources and Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logging	2.5	2.5	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	25.6	25.2	25.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction of Buildings	7.4	7.2	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	3.1	3.0	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	15.1	15.0	15.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	64.4	64.6	68.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	6.3	6.3	6.6
Durable Goods	34.7	34.8	35.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.1	6.2	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	4.4	4.4	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	10.1	10.1	10.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-Durable Goods	29.7	29.8	32.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	10.1	10.1	11.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	496.3	493.6	492.6	132.6	132.5	133.1	37.0	37.0	36.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	117.7	117.9	118.1	31.9	32.2	33.3	9.2	9.1	9.5
Wholesale Trade	19.9	19.8	19.7	7.2	7.1	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Retail Trade	81.5	81.7	81.9	19.9	20.3	21.0	6.5	6.4	6.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.3	10.4	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	18.3	18.4	18.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	11.1	11.0	11.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	6.4	6.8	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	16.3	16.4	16.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.1	14.2	14.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.4	11.5	11.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Publishing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	34.5	34.4	34.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	3.0	3.0	2.8
Finance and Insurance	28.1	28.1	28.4	11.6	11.6	11.9	*	*	*
Ins. Carriers & Related Activities	12.3	12.2	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	6.4	6.3	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	49.9	49.5	50.0	18.7	18.7	19.0	5.6	5.7	5.5
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.4	22.3	22.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	5.8	5.8	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adm. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	21.7	21.4	20.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	107.4	106.8	104.8	24.8	24.7	24.2	8.8	8.7	8.6
Educational Services	18.9	18.7	18.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	88.5	88.1	86.4	22.5	22.4	21.5	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23.7	23.7	23.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	26.0	25.8	25.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.9	22.7	22.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	15.9	15.9	15.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	48.1	47.0	47.9	12.5	12.4	12.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.1	7.2	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	41.0	39.8	40.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	7.2	6.9	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	33.8	32.9	33.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.9	19.8	19.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Repair and Maintenance	5.1	5.0	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	107.4	106.7	106.2	21.0	20.8	20.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Federal	14.1	14.0	13.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	29.7	29.7	29.4	5.1	4.9	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Local ²	63.6	63.0	63.0	13.5	13.5	12.7	4.4	4.4	4.3

Footnotes: See page 7.

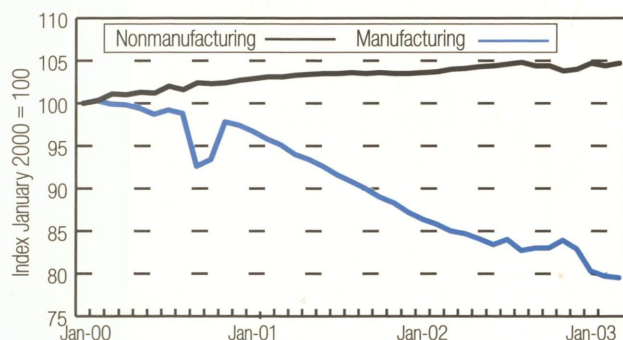
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	Mar 03	Feb 03	Mar 02	2002	2001	2000
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	643.60	636.31	600.80	40.0	39.4	40.0	16.09	16.15	15.02	15.55	14.71	14.28
Durable Goods	635.21	618.43	605.51	39.9	38.7	40.1	15.92	15.98	15.10	15.34	14.50	13.50
Nondurable Goods	653.65	654.83	596.11	40.2	40.1	39.9	16.26	16.33	14.94	15.75	14.92	15.10
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	537.51	539.18	522.00	41.7	41.7	41.2	12.89	12.93	12.67	12.92	12.52	12.14

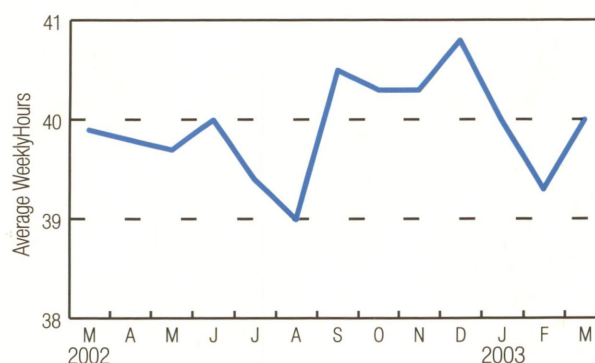
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

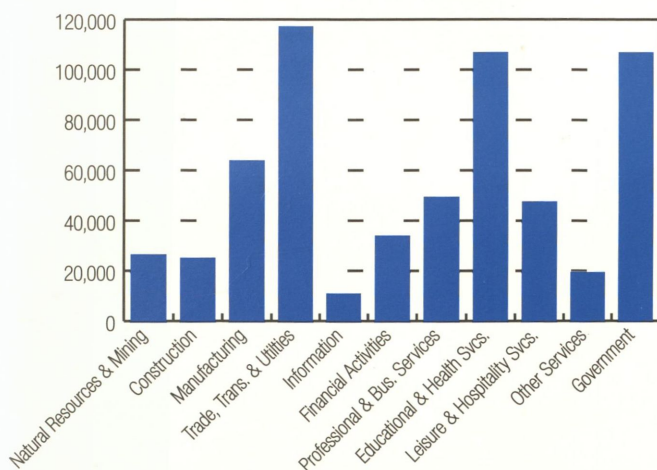
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2000-March 2003¹**



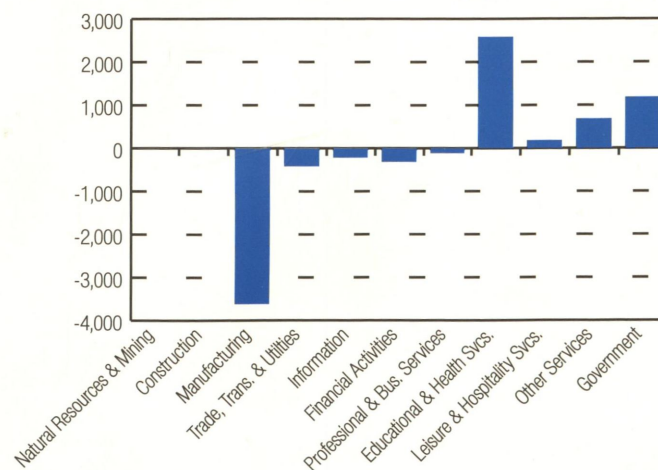
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, March 2003²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, March 2003²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2002. As a measure of reliability, the March 2002 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .08 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

Personal Income in Maine Rises in 2002

Total Personal Income

Total personal income in Maine increased 4.1 percent between 2001 and 2002 to \$35.9 billion. This compares to a national growth rate of 2.8 percent and a New England gain of 2.0 percent. Personal income is the sum of income received from earnings from work; dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments. Faster income growth in Maine was due to faster growth in earnings from work, and dividends, interest, and rent.

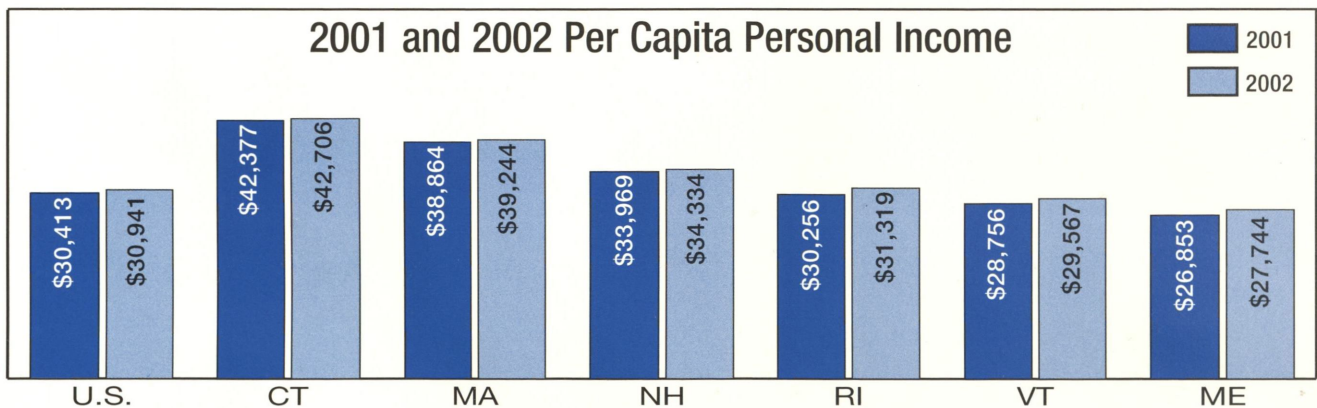
Earnings from work, which are the largest source of personal income, increased 4.1 percent in Maine between 2001 and 2002. Most major industry divisions registered total earnings increases, with the fastest rate of growth recorded by service workers at 6.6 percent. Government workers were second with an increase in earnings of 6.5 percent. Earnings dropped in nondurable goods manufactur-

ing (-3.2 percent) and durable goods manufacturing (-2.2 percent).

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income equals total personal income divided by the total population. **Per capita personal income in Maine rose 3.3 percent between 2001 and 2002 to \$27,744. This was the 13th highest rate of increase among the 50 states, and was above the national growth rate of 1.7 percent.** The Maine 2002 per capita personal income was the 33rd highest of all states compared to 34th in 2001.

Maine per capita personal income stood at 90 percent of the national average in 2002. Per capita personal income in the other New England states ranged from 96 percent of the national average in Vermont to 138 percent in Connecticut.



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